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66547 7590 08/20/2007 THE FARRELL LAW FIRM, P.C. 333 EARLE OVINGTON BOULEVARD SUITE 701 UNIONDALE, NY 11553			EXAMINER RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR	
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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 10/757,899  
Filing Date: January 14, 2004  
Appellant(s): PARK, WON-PYO

**MAILED**  
**AUG 20 2007**  
**Technology Center 2600**

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Paul J Farrell  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 5-14-2007 appealing from the Office action mailed 7-13-2006.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

No amendment after final has been filed.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

JP2001-128113	Makishima	5-11-2001
US2002/0013815 A1	Obradovich et al.	1-31-2002
US2003/0012156 A1	Fukuda	1-16-2003

US2003/0011682 A1

Sellen et al.

1-16-2003

### **(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 4-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makishima (JP2001-128113) in view of Obradovich et al. (US 2002/0013815A1), hereinafter Obradovich).

Regarding claim 1, Makishima discloses a method for storing data of a mobile communication terminal having a wireless access to the internet, the terminal including a camera, memory, and an image processing unit for processing images captured by the camera to generate image data, the method comprising the steps of: detecting an image data storage mode when camera starts an image capturing operation (paragraphs: 0006, 0025), determining whether to use wireless access to the internet (Drawing 1) according to image data storage mode, performing wireless access to the internet according to the determination result, and transmitting in image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely located file storage device (16, (Drawing 1)

having a memory via wireless access to the internet (Drawings 1-3, paragraphs: 0009 – 0033).

Makishima differs from claim 1 in that although he teaches transmitting image stored in memory to a remotely located file storage device (abstract), he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely located file storage device.

However, Obradovich discloses technique for effective organization and communication of information which teaches the following: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; fig. 13; paragraph: 0082).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makishima's system to provide for the following: transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely located file storage device as this arrangement would facilitate the user to store camera generated camera image locally or transmit it in real time to be stored at a remote storage device as taught by Obradovich, thus giving user options for storing real time image as desired by his needs.

Regarding claims 4-6, Makishima further teaches the following: step of storing image data transmitted from the terminal (12, Drawing 1) in a storage region of the file storage device (16, Drawing 1), the storage device corresponding to user identification value included in image data transmitted from the terminal transmitting image data includes segmenting image data into packet data of a predetermined size and

transmitting image data (this step is implied as the terminal 12, Drawing 1, transmitting data to the server 16 through internet which is, as is well known, a packet based network), providing a menu for setting image data storage mode (paragraph: 0011, 0021, 0032-0033).

3. Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makishima in view of Obradovich as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Fukuda (US2003/0012156 A1, filed 3-7-2001).

Regarding claims 2-3, the combination teaches the following: obtaining destination IP address of the file storage device (16, Drawing 1, paragraph: 0031 of Makishima); but it does not teach the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a base station, user authentication of the terminal from the file storage device.

However, Fukuda discloses the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a PPP (paragraph: 0111), user authentication of the terminal from the file storage device (paragraph: 0109, fig. 4).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a base station as this arrangement would provide one of the methods, among many possible methods, of identifying source of communication to the server as taught by Fukuda; user authentication of the terminal from the file storage device as this arrangement would verify the authorized users for accessing servers in connection with data transmission as taught by Fukuda.

4. Claims 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Fukuda.

Regarding claim 11, Makishima discloses a system for storing image data of a mobile communication terminal including a camera for capturing an image and an image processing unit for processing the image captured to generate image data, the system comprising: a file storage device (16, Drawing 1) including data storage section, wherein base station (14, Drawing 1) gains access to the file storage device (16) with the destination IP address information included in data transmitted from the mobile communication terminal, and transmits image data from the mobile communication terminal to the file storage device (16, Drawings: 1-3, paragraphs: 0009 –0033).

Regarding claims 11-12, Makishima does not teach the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a base station; and transmitting in real time image data from the mobile communication terminal to the file storage device.

However, Fukuda discloses the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a PPP (paragraph: 0111); and Obradovich teaches the following: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remotely located file storage device (102, fig. 1, fig. 13 paragraph: 0082).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makishima's system to provide for the following: receiving a source IP address for internet access from a base station as this arrangement would provide one of the methods, among many possible methods, of identifying source of

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communication to the server as taught by Fukuda; and transmitting in real time image data from the mobile communication terminal to the file storage device as this arrangement would facilitate the user to store camera generated camera image locally or transmit it in real time to be stored at a remote storage device as taught by Obradovich, thus giving user options for storing real time image as desired by his needs.

Regarding claims 12-14, Makishima further teaches the following: wireless transmission and reception section (46, Drawing 3), and a controller (40, Drawing 3), when a camera starts an image communication operation, requesting an internet transmission from base station, detecting IP address of the file storage device (16, Drawing 1) and gaining access to the IP address through wireless communication session, file storage device (16, Drawing 1) includes a data storage section in which a storage region is assigned according to user identification value of the mobile communication terminal, file storage device includes a user computer having a unique IP address (paragraphs: 0009 –0033).

5. Claims 7-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Makishima in view of Obradovich as applied to claim 6 above, and further in view of Sellen et al. (US 2003/0011682, hereinafter Sellen).

The combination differs from claim 7 in that he does not teach the following: menu that includes data storage modes of an internal memory storage mode, an internet file storage server mode, and an email server storage mode.



However, Sellen discloses method of sending digital photographs which teaches the following: providing menus for user guidance and menus for providing contextual help (fig. 1, paragraphs: 0036-0042, 0055).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Makishima's system to provide for the following; menu that includes data storage modes of an internal memory storage mode, an internet file storage server mode, and an email server storage mode as this arrangement would help facilitate user to have user interface for carrying out various operations desirable in user context as taught by Sellen.

Regarding claim 8, Makishima teaches the following: internet file storage server (16, Drawing 1) includes a user computer having a unique IP address (paragraphs:0031-0033).

Regarding claims 9-10, Makishima teaches the following: if the set image data storage mode detected is the server storage mode, temporarily storing image data, generated after the camera starts image capturing operation, in memory, detecting the amount of image data generated from the camera and determining whether the detected amount of image data is a predetermined value for internet access, if the determination result is that detected amount of image data is the predetermined value, automatically gaining wireless access to the internet and transmitting data to the remotely located file storage device (16, Drawing 1) having memory, wherein amount of image data generated from the camera is detected, and if the desired amount of image

data is the predetermined value to internet access, and step includes the step of intermittently gaining wireless access to the internet (paragraphs: 0009 –0033).

The combination differs from claim 9 in that he does not teach the following:  
detecting email server mode.

However, Sellen teaches the following: detecting email server mode (paragraphs: 0015 – 0018).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following; detecting email server mode as this arrangement would facilitate delivering image to an intended sever for further delivery to the intended recipient as taught by Sellen.

**(10) Response to Argument**

I. Rejection of independent claim 1 under 35 U.S.C 103(a) as being obvious Makishima in view of Obradovich: Regarding rejection of claim 1 using the above combination of references, Appellant on page 4 of his Appeal simply recites the limitation of independent claim 1 and what Makishima and Obradovich, according his interpretation of the references discloses.

IIA. Appellant states: Claim 1 recites transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely-located file storage having memory via wireless access to the Internet, while in contrast, Makishima does not disclose or fairly suggest transmitting image data in real time, and Obradovich only discloses synchronizing image data with audio data in real time.

Regarding this, as stated in the final office action, Makishima teaches transmitting image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely-located file storage (16, Drawing 1) having memory via wireless access to the Internet (Drawing 1-3, paragraphs: 0009 – 0033) and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 1 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image

data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (460) for remote storage at the server (105). Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 1 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 1.

Appellant statement that "Obradovich only discloses synchronizing image data with audio data in real time" is clearly wrong and misreading of the reference because, as stated above, Obradovich actually teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082), not as misread by the appellant as: synchronizing image data with audio data in real time. Synchronization of audio/image takes place to provide real time audio/visual data for transmission in real time for remote storage.

IB: Appellant states: Makishima fails to teach transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely-located file storage device having a memory via wireless access to Internet.

Regarding this Appellant attention is drawn to rejection of claim1 under 35 U.S.C as being obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich. As stated in the final office action, Makishima teaches: detecting an image data storage mode when camera starts image capturing operation (paragraphs: 0006, 0025) and transmitting image data

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generated by the image processing unit to a remotely-located file storage device (16, Drawing 1) having a memory via wireless access to Internet (Drawings: 1-3, paragraphs: 0009 – 0033), and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 1 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (460) for remote storage at the server (105). Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 1 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 1.

1C. Appellant states: Obradovich fails to cure the stated deficiencies in Makishima

Regarding Obradovich, Appellant alleges that “there is no teaching of transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing to a remotely located file storage device as recited in Claim 1. Indeed, there is no teaching or even suggestion of the manner in which the captured image is transmitted to the server in

Obradovich". Regarding this, notwithstanding appellant's interpretation of Obradovich and as stated above and repeated here, Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is either stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (460) for remote storage at the server (105). Since the combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teach appellants claim 1 as set forth in the final office action, examiner submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 1.

Regarding Obradovich, Appellant further alleges: "In other words, Obradovich teaches that digital images are synchronized in real-time with audio data, to provide real-time audio/visual data. This is clear because contrary to ... Obradovich makes no mention of real-time transmission of digital images, as recited in Claim 1. in fact, Obradovich makes no mention of at all how, with respect to time, the digital images are transmitted". Regarding this, as admitted by the Appellant above, Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). This clearly reads on

real-time transmission of image data by the camera after synchronization of audio/visual data.

Appellant further alleges and provide some hair splitting arguments such as: "Examiner only alleged that camera in Obradovich is capable of capturing the image that can be stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remotely located file-storage device. Accordingly, the Examiner failed to establish a prima facie obviousness because by only alleging that Obradovich is "capable" of the real-time transmission of image data recitation in Claim 1, the Examiner did not allege that Obradovich teaches transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely located file storage device nor did the Examiner cite any suggestion or motivation in Obradovich to do so". The above characterization of Examiner's rejection of claim 1 using the above references by the Appellant tantamounts to saying: "If you cannot convince the judge, just confuse him" as would be further explained below. Appellant has failed to acknowledge teachings of Obradovich in that although Obradovich teaches: digital camera (460, fig. 13) is capable of capturing an image that can be stored locally or transmitted to server (105, fig. 1) for storage (by this only logical conclusion is two choices: camera image is either stored locally or transmit for remote storage at a server which means real time transmission for storage at a remote server otherwise camera generated image has no other destination to reach), Appellant failed to acknowledge this teaching of Obradovich. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit

digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082) which Appellant failed to acknowledge this.

In view of this Examiner kindly submits to BPAI that Makishima as combined with Obradovich is sufficient to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness in the Examiner's rejection.

1D. Appellant states: the combination of Makishima in view of Obradovich fails to teach or suggest transmitting in real time image data generated by the image processing unit to a remotely located file storage device having a memory via wireless access to the Internet, as recited in Claim 1.

Regarding this, as set forth above and in final office action, Makishima teaches transmitting image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely-located file storage (16, Drawing 1) having memory via wireless access to the Internet (Drawing 1-3, paragraphs: 0009 – 0033) and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 1 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 1 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 1.



II Rejection of Independent claim 11 as being obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Fukuda: Appellant on page 8 of his Appeal brief simply recites the limitation of independent claim 11 and what Makishima, Obradovich, and Fukuda, according to his interpretation of the references, discloses.

IIA. Appellant states: Claim 11 recites that the base station transmits in real time image data from the mobile communication terminal to a file storage device, while in contrast, Makishima does not disclose or fairly suggest transmitting image data in real time. Obradovich, only discloses synchronizing image data with audio data in real time, and Fukuda does not disclose real-time transmission of image data from a mobile terminal to a storage device.

Regarding this, as stated in the final office action and as further explained below, Makishima teaches: the base station (11, Drawing 1) transmits image data from the mobile communication terminal to a file storage device (16, Drawing 1; paragraphs: 0009 – 0033) and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 11 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (400, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with

audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (400) for remote storage at the server (105). Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 11 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 11.

IIB. Appellant states: Obradovich fails to cure the deficiency of Makishima of base station transmitting in real-time image data from the mobile communication terminal in file storage device.

Regarding rejection of independent claim 11 using the above combination of references, Appellant argues that "Claim 11 recites, inter alia, that base station transmits in real time image data from the mobile communication terminal to the file storage device. As previously explained in the foregoing sections IB and IC with respect to claim 1, which include a similar limitation. Makishima fails to teach ... Obradovich makes no mention of real-time transmission of image data, as recited in claim 11". Regarding this, as stated in the office action and farther explained in foregoing section IB and IC, Makishima teaches: transmitting image data from the mobile communication terminal to a file storage device (16, Drawing 1; paragraphs: 0009 – 0033) through base station (11, Drawing 1) and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 11 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera

(460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (400) for remote storage at the server (105). Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 1 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 11.

IIC. Appellant states: Fukuda fails to cure the stated deficiencies in Makishima

Regarding this, Appellant argues that "Makishima

In view of Obradovich and Fukuda fails to teach a base station transmitting in real time image data from mobile communication terminal to a file storage device, as recited in claim 11". Regarding this, the combination of Makishima and Obradovich teaches: a base station transmitting in real time image data from mobile communication terminal to a file storage device as explained in foregoing sections IIA, IIB, and IA, IB.

IID. Appellant states: The combination of Makishima in view of Obradovich and Fukuda fails to teach or suggest a base station that transmits in real time image data from the mobile communication terminal to the file storage device.

Regarding this, as stated in the office action and farther explained in foregoing section IB and IC, Makishima teaches: transmitting image data from the mobile communication terminal to a file storage device (16, Drawing 1; paragraphs: 0009 – 0033) through base station (11, Drawing 1) and further as stated in the final office action Makishima differs from claim 11 in that he does not specifically teach transmitting in real time image data generated by image processing unit to a remotely located storage device. But the secondary reference Obradovich teaches: camera (460, fig. 13) capable of capturing image that can be stored locally or transmitted to a remotely located file storage device (105, fig. 1; lines 1-4 of paragraph 0082) which clearly imply image data generated by the camera (460, fig. 13) is stored locally or transmitted in real time to a remote server 105 (fig. 1) for storage. Obradovich further confirms this real time transmission of image data by his statement: camera (460, fig. 13) may also transmit digital images synchronized with audio data to provide real-time audio/visual data (lines 5-7 of paragraph 0082). Further reading of paragraph (0082) of Obradovich provides sufficient evidence to establish real time transmission of image data from camera (400) for remote storage at the server (105). Since combination of Makishima and Obradovich clearly teaches appellants claim 11 as explained above and as set forth in the final office action, examiner kindly submits to the BPAI to uphold the rejection of claim 11.

III. Appellant states: Dependent Claims 4-6 are not rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich.

Regarding rejection of dependent claims 4-6, Appellant arguments are tied to independent claim 1 being patentable which is not as explained in responding to appellant arguments with respect to claim 1. Therefore, Dependent Claims 4-6 are rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich.

IV. Appellant states: Dependent Claims 2-3 are not rendered obvious Makishima in view of Obradovich.

Regarding rejection of dependent claims 2-3, Appellant arguments are tied to independent claim 1 being patentable which is not as explained in responding to appellant arguments with respect to claim 1. Therefore, Dependent Claims 2-3 are rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich.

V. Appellant states: Dependent Claims 12-13 are not rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Fukuda.

Regarding rejection of dependent claims 12-13, Appellant arguments are tied to independent claim 11 being patentable which is not as explained in responding to appellant arguments with respect to claim 11. Therefore, Dependent Claims 12-13 are rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Fukuda.

VI. Appellant states: Dependent Claims 7-10 are not rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Sellen.

Regarding rejection of dependent claims 7-10, Appellant arguments are tied to independent claim 1 being patentable which is not as explained in responding to

appellant arguments with respect to claim 1. Therefore, Dependent Claims 7-10 are rendered obvious over Makishima in view of Obradovich and Sellen.

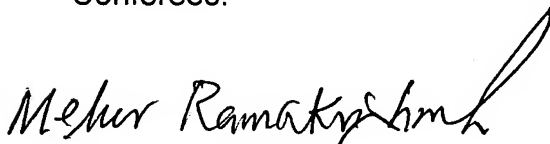
**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**


No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, the examiner respectfully submits that prima facie case of obviousness of the claimed invention has been set forth in the Final Office action and appellant(s) have failed to overcome the prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C 103(a). Accordingly, it is believed that final rejection under 35 U.S.C 103(a) is proper and Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences is therefore respectfully urged to affirm the Examiner's rejection(s).

Respectfully submitted,

Conferees:

  
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